

## Ch. 13 Reformation.notebook

### Mystery Lesson Day

#### Entrance task:

1. Think: How do historians "do" history and know what to write in our history books?

Today: Mystery lesson

Homework: Finish Ch. 13-1



### Review primary sources from the period

- Diary
- Newspaper article
- Church records
- Artifacts
- Writings from the time period
- Art from the period



### Mystery Lesson

#### In groups:

- \* open the mystery envelope and spread out the *Primary Source* documents so everyone can see them
- \* Think about the implications of that information
- \* **Discuss** each document
- \* Answer the following questions:
  1. What happened to the church in the early 16th century and why?
  2. What document was the final straw that made this happen?



1. What happened to the church in the early 16th century and why?
2. What document may have been the final straw to make this happen?
3. Look at the attendance info:
  - \* what kind of Church was it?
  - \* why did the attendance drop in 1518?
  - \* why did attendance increase after 1524?

#### Historical Events & Issues involving the Christian Church

The Crusades  
The Babylonian Captivity  
The Great Schism  
Clerical ignorance & immorality  
The Renaissance

Headline from *The Vatican Times*, January 1, 1506

Pope Julius to Rebuild St. Peter's Cathedral  
Michelangelo Hired to Design and Decorate

*While visiting a relative in Wittenburg in 1516, one peasant was overheard saying the following: "I've heard that we can still help Uncle Joe. Granted, he wasn't the best man while he was alive, but I've heard that if we buy enough indulgences from the Church, he can still go to heaven - even if that probably wasn't his original destination."*

John Tetzel, German Monk, 1517

"As soon as the coin in the coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs."

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Martin Luther's 95 Thesis – October 31, 1517

21. Those indulgence preachers are in error who say that a man is absolved from every penalty and saved by papal indulgences.
25. To consider papal indulgences so great that they could absolve a man even if he had done the impossible and had violated the mother of God is madness.
27. They preach only human doctrines who say that as soon as the money clinks into the money chest, the soul flies out of purgatory.
28. It is certain that when money clinks in the money chest, greed and avarice can be increased; but when the church intercedes, the result is in the hands of God alone.

**PARISH PRIEST, 1518**

*"To deny the legality of indulgences is to deny the authority of the pope, who has authorized them."*

Martin Luther, July 1524

*"We have no one on earth to thank for this mischievous rebellion except you lords and princes, especially you blind bishops and mad priests and monks . . . In your government, you do nothing but rob your subjects in order that you may lead a life of splendor and pride, until the poor common folk can bear it no longer. The Christian man is the most free lord of all and subject to none."*

**Martin Luther – November 1524**

*"The fact that rulers are unjust and wicked does not excuse the turmoil and rebellion; to punish wickedness does not belong to everybody, but to the worldly rulers who bear the sword. Let everyone who can smite, slay, and stab the peasants secretly and openly, remembering that nothing is more poisonous, hurtful, or devilish than a rebel."*

1524

**100,000 Peasants Killed  
In Southern Germany Revolt**

*Allegedly inspired by Luther,  
they demanded the right to  
choose their own priests and  
less control by the nobility  
and church*

Martin Luther, July 1524

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JULY 28, 1514 - - 311  
JANUARY 4, 1517 - - 312  
JANUARY 4, 1518 - 157  
AUGUST 21, 1520 - - 129  
FEBRUARY 16, 1525 - 181  
DECEMBER 10, 1526 - 260

### Mystery Lesson Day

**Exit pass:** Complete this sentence using facts that you've learned today:

**The Reformation was the result of . . .**

**Homework:** Finish Ch. 13-1



### The Reformation - Day 1

**Entrance task:** Think: Was the Reformation the more the result of religious, political, or economic concerns

**Today:** Causes of the Reformation

**Homework:** Ch. 13-2



### Signs of disorder in the Renaissance Church

Clerical immorality  
Ignorance  
Pluralism  
Absenteeism

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### Causes & Effects of the Reformation

#### Political

- Princes wanted self-rule
- People resented clerical privileges
- France (Catholic) took advantage of the rift by supporting Protestant princes against the Catholic Holy Roman Empire

### Causes & Effects of the Reformation

#### Economic

##### Causes

- Resentment of church wealth
- Inequality of land distribution

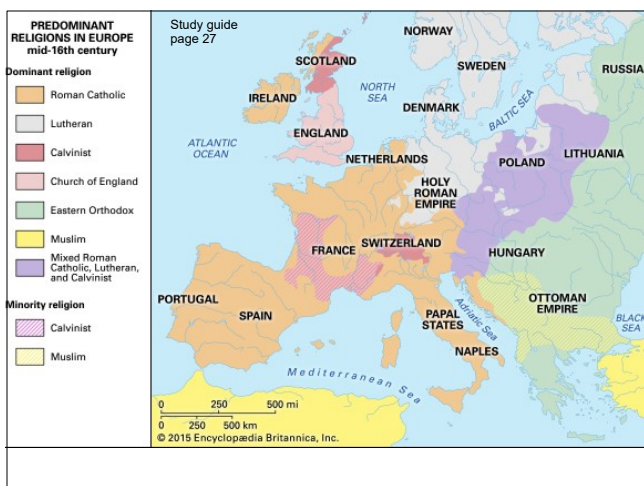
##### Effects:

- Church lands were seized by some Protestant rulers
- The Church needed money and resorted to indulgences and fake sales to raise it

### Causes and effects of the Reformation

#### Social

- People sought more equality
- Intellectuals wanted more from their church leaders and established preacherships
- People became more concerned with religious piety



### Group activity

- Read excerpts from Luther's *95 Thesis*
- Summarize his main ideas
- Which ones are *fighting words* in regard to traditional Catholic doctrine? Why?



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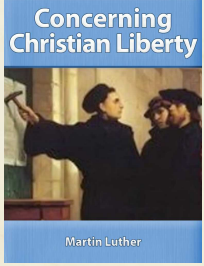
1. Our Lord and Master Jesus Christ in saying "Repent ye," etc., intended that the whole life of believers should be penitence.
6. The Pope has no power to remit any guilt,<sup>1</sup> except by declaring and warranting it to have been remitted by God; or at most by remitting cases reserved for himself; in which cases, if his power were to be despised, guilt would certainly remain.
21. Thus those preachers of indulgences are in error who say that, by the indulgences of the Pope, a man is loosed and saved from all punishment.
31. Rare as is a true penitent, so rare is one who truly buys indulgences—that is to say, most rare.
32. Those who believe that, through letters of pardon, they are made sure of their own salvation, will be eternally damned along with their teachers.
37. Every true Christian, whether living or dead, has a share in all the benefits of Christ and of the Church, given him by God, even without letters of pardon.
40. True contrition seeks and loves punishment; while the amplex of pardons relaxes it, and causes men to hate it, or at least gives occasion for them to do so.

42. Christians should be taught that it is not the wish of the Pope that the buying of pardons is to be in any way compared to works of mercy.
43. Christians should be taught that he who gives to a poor man, or lends to a needy man, does better than if he bought pardons.
44. Because by a work of charity, charity increases, and the man becomes better; while by means of pardons, he does not become better, but only freer from punishment.
45. Christians should be taught that he who sees any one in need, and, passing him by, gives money for pardons, is not purchasing for himself the indulgences of the Pope, but the anger of God.
46. Christians should be taught that, unless they have superfluous wealth, they are bound to keep what is necessary for the use of their own households, and by no means to lavish it on pardons.

50. Christians should be taught that, if the Pope were acquainted with the exactions of the Preachers of pardons, he would prefer that the Basilica of St. Peter should be burnt to ashes, than that it should be built up with the skin, flesh, and bones of his sheep.
84. Again; what is this new kindness of God and the Pope, in that, for money's sake, they permit an impious man and an enemy of God to redeem a pious soul which loves God, and yet do not redeem that same pious and beloved soul out of free charity, on account of its own need?
86. Again; why does not the Pope, whose riches are at this day more ample than those of the wealthiest of the wealthy, build the one Basilica of St. Peter with his own money, rather than with that of poor believers?
92. Away then with all those prophets who say to the people of Christ: "Peace, peace," and there is no peace.
94. Christians should be exhorted to strive to follow Christ their head through pains, deaths, and hells.
95. And thus trust to enter heaven through many tribulations, rather than in the security of peace.

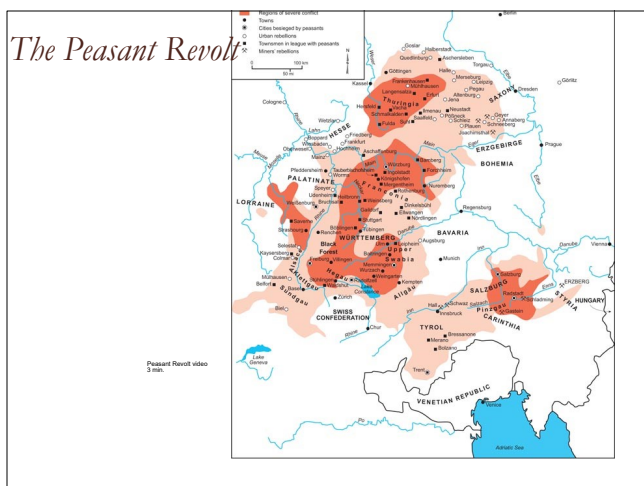
*"A Christian is the most free lord of all and subject to none."*


1524



Concerning  
Christian Liberty

Martin Luther





**Against the Murderous, Thieving, Hordes of Peasants**

3:00 clip

Reading: Luther Against the Peasants (1525)



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### Homework: Ch. 13-2

## Politics & Religion

Entrance task: Think of 2 specific ways Luther's views differed from that of the Catholic Church.

Today: The Reformation & German Politics

Homework: Ch. 13-3 - The English Reformation due Thursday

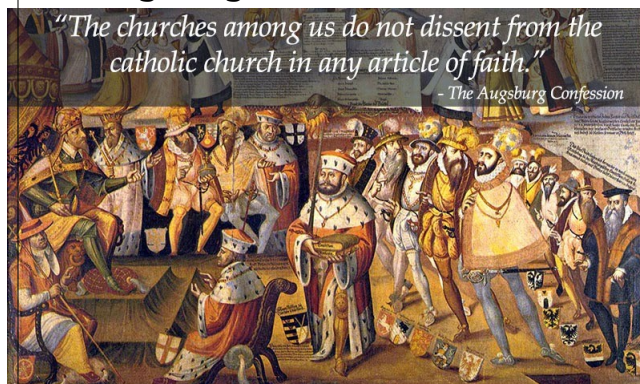
### Causes of the Reformation

Social	Political	Economic	Religious
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church.</li> <li>The printing press helped to spread ideas critical of the Church.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powerful monarchs challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe.</li> <li>Many leaders viewed the pope as a foreign ruler and challenged his authority.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European princes and kings were jealous of the Church's wealth.</li> <li>Merchants and others resented having to pay taxes to the Church.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some Church leaders had become worldly and corrupt.</li> <li>Many people found Church practices such as the sale of indulgences unacceptable.</li> </ul>

## Augsburg Confession - 1530

*"The churches among us do not dissent from the catholic church in any article of faith."*

- The Augsburg Confession



Issue	Protestant doctrine	Catholic doctrine
God	God is the Omnipotent, Loving Creator of the Universe. Believe that there is only ONE God and that he has revealed himself as the Trinity. Father, Son, and Holy Spirit	Same
Jesus	Jesus is the Son of God and God the Son	Same
Holy Book	The Bible	Same
Eucharist	Consubstantiation - a symbol of the blood and body of Christ	Trans-substantiation - the bread & wine becomes the blood and body of Christ

## Confession of Augsburg, 1530

Issue	Protestant doctrine	Catholic doctrine
Salvation	Faith Alone (Luther) Calvin - Predestination	Faith, good works, baptism
Religious authority	The Bible as interpreted by the individual	The Bible as interpreted by the Church, as well as tradition
What is the church?	Believers	Same
Highest form of Christian life	All believers are equal.	The clergy has a special place before God

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Issue	Protestant doctrine	Catholic doctrine
Authority of the Pope	No	Yes - He is the mouthpiece of God on Earth
Clergy	A priesthood of believers; Congregation selects its ministers Clergy may marry	The Pope, followed by Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, and Priests, Monks and Deacons. Women can be nuns. Appointed by the Church; take Holy Orders, and cannot marry



### Martin Luther and the Diet of Worms

- \* 1521 imperial council convened to decide the fate of Martin Luther
- \* Held in Worms, Germany.
- \* Presided over by Charles V
- \* One of many formal assemblies to decide on important issues, in this case the fate of Luther

### Edict of Worms

- \* Forbade anyone to provide Luther shelter or aid
- \* Luther should be captured and punished as a heretic
- \* Luther found shelter with a German prince and translated the New Testament into German
- \* Authorities soon lost interest in him

**D**

**B**

**C**

- The intermingling of the theological and political claims in documents 1 and 2 are best understood in the context of which of the following:
  - German princes declaring their theological preference for Lutheranism at the same time that Charles V began to question the Church's claim of infallibility in the areas of faith and morals.
  - Martin Luther's concern that, without threatening the Church's hierarchy, he would have met the same fate as Jan Hus in 1415.
  - The persuasive nature of Luther's teaching in the early states of the Reformation and the willingness of Charles V to compromise on issues pertaining to the Catholic liturgy.
  - Martin Luther's desire to politicize his struggle with Church authorities and Charles V's concerns that religious dissent and disunion would fracture his diverse empire.
- Charles V's argument in document 2 most clearly supports which of the following ideas, notions, or principles?
  - Strict separation between church and state
  - Organized, state-sponsored religion
  - Religious toleration
  - Open exchange of theological and philosophical doctrines
- The tone of documents 1 and 2 best indicates that which of the following developments would unfold throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries?
  - Greater papal dependence and deference to Church councils to bring about the reconversion of Northern Protestants
  - A perceptible increase in the Catholic Church's reliance on Scripture instead of Renaissance art to convey the doctrines of the faith
  - Religious division and strife which altered the political, social, and economic status quo, especially during the wars of religion
  - Lutheran success in converting large numbers of German princes to Protestantism by the time of the Peace of Augsburg in 1555



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B

4. According to document 3, Martin Luther's support for strong measures against the Peasants' Revolt was most likely the result of:

- a. A desire to see the peasantry crushed as they had corrupted his teachings
- b. A desire to maintain the socio-economic status quo
- c. A desire to appear as a non-threat to established power
- d. A desire to eliminate potential rivals amongst the peasant leaders


5. According to document 4, which of the following **BEST** summarizes Martin Luther's premise?

- a. A person can only understand God through memoriation of Scripture
- b. In order to attain salvatio, an individual must put their faith and trust in God only, and does not need to worry about being righteous.
- c. God only loves those who do not sin; therefore all sinners must repent in order to achieve salvation.
- d. God's justic can be cruel, but he is a loving God.

6. How might Martin Luther's argument of salvation by faith alone contribute to the fragmentation of Christianity?

- a. Luther argued that one did not have to be a Christian to be saved; *anyone*, even a non-Christian could be saved so long as they committed good deeds and repented for their sins.
- b. Luther deemed the purchase of indulgenes and committing "good acts" as pointless, which led other reformers to question Church doctrine and siphoned followers from the Catholic Church.
- c. Luther claimed that the best way to achieve spiritual salvation was for the poor and oppressed to seek justice and freedom on Earth through revolutionary means.
- d. Luther believed that war and violence were morally wrong, rendering soldiers and rulers ineligible for salvation.

Homework: Ch. 13-3 - The English Reformation due Thursday

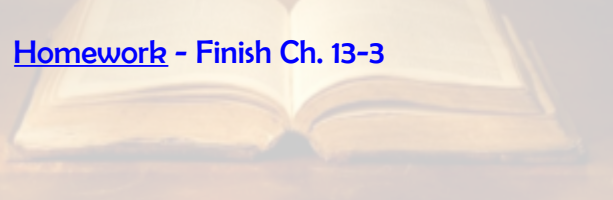


# The English Reformation

Entrance task: Complete this sentence:  
*The Reformation in England was different than that on the continent because . . .*

Today - The Reformation in England

Homework - Finish Ch. 13-3



D

B

C

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C

B

B

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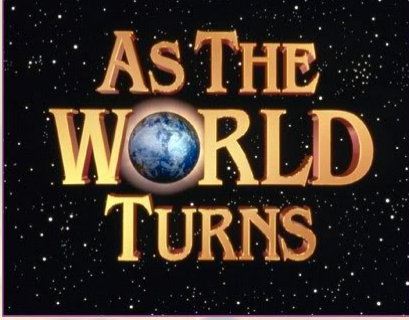
- a. A desire to see the peasantry crushed as they had corrupted his teachings
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### The wives of Henry VIII

#### 3. Jane Seymour

- \* Had a son . . . finally an heir
- Edward - but she died in childbirth
- \* Edward died at 16

### The wives of Henry VIII

#### 4. Anne of Cleves

- \* Marriage was annulled and she remained close to the king's children and on good terms with the king

### The wives of Henry VIII

#### 5. Catherine Howard

- \* Much younger than the king
- \* Accused of adultery and beheaded



### The wives of Henry VIII

#### 6. Catherine Parr

- \* Henry's last wife
- \* Outlived the King

### The Church of England (Anglican Church)

Retained traditional Catholic practices -  
confession, clerical celibacy,  
transubstantiation

Monarch, not the Pope, is the head

Catholic monasteries were seized by the  
king, who needed \$\$ and bought friends

### 1536

The largest uprising of Henry VIII's reign - a rebellion of those opposed to Henry's actions against the Catholic Church.

- \* Leaders were arrested, tried, and executed

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### Ireland

- \* Resented English rule
- \* Resisted Church of England and remained loyal to Catholic Church
- \* Harshly repressed by England - property and goods taken & sold



The Papal Tiera was worn from 1305 - 1963 at the coronation of the office

### Cardinal hats



### Bishop's hat

### Monk haircut



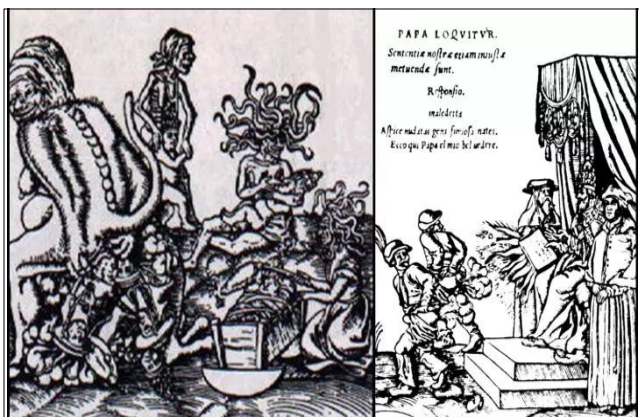
1. Describe what the source suggests to you about Henry VIII and his attitude to the Catholic Church by 1533. Mention details from the source to back up your points.

2. Do you think this source was created by a supporter of the Catholic Church? Explain your answer, mentioning details from the source to back up your points.

3. Using your own knowledge, what other reasons did Henry VIII have for breaking away from the Catholic Church?

3 min. clip on Henry VIII

Suppression of the Monasteries by Henry VIII, 1534, in a woodcut by Hans Baldung Grien, 1534, in the collection of the British Library, London.



## Homework - Review Ch. 13 1-3